Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 57. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 2928.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 28, 1860. VOL. 4. NO. 20.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING
BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:
$1.50 per annum, CASH, in advance.
$2.00 " " if paid within the year.
$2.50 " " if not paid within the year.

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Select Poetry.

THE FIRST SNOWFALL.

These lines were penned by James Russell Lowell, though not included in the latest editions of his works. Aside from their sweetness and beauty, there seems to be a sort of appropriateness in their publication at this time.

The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily all the night
Had been heaping fields and highway,
With a silence deep and white.

Every pine, and fur, and hemlock,
Wore ermine too dear for an earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm tree
Was fringed inch-deep with pearl.

From sheds, now roofed with Carrara,
Came Chanticleer's muffled crow,
The still rails were softened to swan's down—
And still fluttered down the snow.

I stood and watched by the window
The noiseless work of the sky,
And the sudden flurries of snow-birds,
Like brown leaves whirling by.

I thought of a mound in sweet Auburn,
Where a little head-stone stood,
How the flakes were folding it gently,
As did robins the babes in the wood.

Up spake our little Mabel,
Saying "father who makes the snow?"
And I told her of the good All Father
Who cares for us all below.

Again I looked at the snow-fall,
And I thought of the leaden sky
That arched our first great sorrow,
When the mound was heaped so high.

I remember the gradual patience
That fell from the cloud like snow,
Flake by flake, healing and hiding
The scar of that deep-stabbed woe.

And again to the child I whispered,
"The snow that husheth all,
Darling, the Merciful Father
Alone can make it fall."

Then, with eyes that saw not, I kissed her,
And she, kissing back, could not know
That my kiss was given to her sister,
Folded close under deep'ning snow.

Original Tale.

Written expressly for the "Bedford Gazette."

IDLE HOURS.

BY A PLOWMAN.

Chap. I.

Most young men who are acquiring the rudimentary knowledge which is designed to qualify them for the honorable position of merchants, have their evenings which are generally spent in pleasure and amusement. Some have their mothers and sisters, with whom they enjoy the refined pleasures of the social circle, during these so called "Idle Hours;" but, with the majority of them, such is not the case. They are sent up from the country to the metropolis, either, because the father is ambitious that one member of his family, at least, should occupy a *respectable* position in the world; or because, from ill health or defective physical organization, they are incapacitated form the labors of the farm. Being denied entrance into refined female society, (for they are yet only embryo business men, and the ladies do not, generally, assume the duties assigned to the clerical profession; viz, that of saving souls) they are thus thrown upon their resources for the means of passing away their idle time. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that these young men, far away from home, from a mother's tender care and warning voice, and sister's solicitude, should, occasionally, form intimacies which lead to evil.

Robert Baldwin having almost completed his novitiate, and looking forward to the few months which were yet to intervene before he should return, a full-fledged merchant, to his father's residence and the lovely Constance to whom he had long since been betrothed, was called upon to spend his evenings, and sometimes nights, by the bedside of a sick fellow-clerk, who had been his intimate friend during the whole period of his pupilage. Occasionally, other young clerks would share his labors in behalf of their mutual friend.

As men are generally but indifferent nurses, their sympathy for the invalid soon diminished, they began to think the duty of officiating as nurse-tender, irksome in the extreme, and means were sought to while away the hours which hung idly and heavily upon their hands. Recourse was had, as is usual on similar occasions of *ennui*, to cards and dice. Contrary to his usual practice, Robert Baldwin took his part in these games, more to oblige his friends than from any pleasure he took in such pastimes.—The transition from one extreme to another is proverbially rapid, and, perhaps, of all bad propensities, that of gambling is most speedily acquired; such, at least, proved to be the fact in this case, for he soon became the highest and most constant player amongst his young friends; and in the course of a short space of time he abandoned their society for that of the disreputable frequenters of the lowest hells of the metropolis, where the opportunities for indulging in his newly acquired passion, were more frequent.

Like most young novices, he was, at first, successful, and, generally, rose from the hazard table a considerable winner. His leisure hours, even his nights, were given up to this absorbing passion, and morning was frequently far advanced ere he could relinquish the dice-box.—He was, nevertheless, soon doomed to experience the fickleness of fortune, and with it, the innumerable inconveniences of a dearth of cash, to which he had hitherto been a happy stranger. However proof a man's honor and moral worth may be against all other attacks, it is a rare case, indeed, that he can long remain unsullied, when hourly exposed to the persecution of duns and money jobbers, without possessing the means of satisfying them. Robert Baldwin did not prove an exception to this lamentably general truism; and the expedients to which he was obliged to have recourse, to raise money, not only lowered him in his own opinion, but deprived him of the esteem of his friends and acquaintances, who, as is generally the case, with friends and acquaintances, were never inclined to indulge in charitable observations on his character and conduct.

There was one individual from whom Baldwin was desirous of keeping his conduct a secret; this was a Colonel Prussing, who had long been on terms of intimate friendship with his father, and from whom he had received the most generous assistance when in difficulties. His manners and appearance were anything but prepossessing, and his countenance, if, as he considered, it could lay claim to any expression, had that of low and sordid cunning. Robert Baldwin both feared and despised him, and any intercourse which existed between them, was limited to short and formal visits. It may, therefore, be easily imagined, how much he was annoyed at meeting the Colonel at one of the low haunts where he now passed the largest portion of his nights. He was so absorbed in watching the play that he appeared at first unconscious of Robert's presence, who, however, fearful of the odd interpretation that he would not fail to give his conduct, if he had by chance been perceived by him, were he to leave the room without addressing him, resolved on putting a bold face on the matter. He approached him, and with as nonchalant an air as he could at the moment assume, said "it was a long time since he had had the pleasure of meeting him, and that he supposed he would be surprised at seeing him where he did."

"When you have lived as long in the world as I have," replied the Colonel, in a dry and sarcastic tone of voice, "you will cease to be surprised at anything."

The conversation dropped, and young Baldwin notwithstanding the restraint imposed upon him by the presence of his father's friend, did not long remain a passive observer of the game, and his purse, as usual, was soon emptied of its contents.

While pondering over the difficulties which the loss he could so ill afford, must occasion to him, he felt himself gently tapped on the shoulder, and turning round, was greeted by the Colonel, who told him, with a more confidential and familiar tone than he was wont to use towards him, that he had learned that, during his recent absence from town, his young friend had contracted the propensity in which he had at that moment been sorry to see him so unsuccessfully indulging. "You are not a stranger," he continued, "to the many obligations I am under to your respected father, and I hope you will do me the justice to think, I shall eagerly avail myself of all occasions of lessening the debt of gratitude I owe him. I request, therefore, that whenever a run of ill luck, should make it necessary for you to raise funds, you will not scruple to apply to me."

He accompanied this offer of pecuniary assistance, with a hearty and affectionate squeeze of the hand and withdrew. Robert was staggered and surprised at a proposal of such a nature, from such a quarter, as he had thought the Colonel was the last man who would give him the means of continuing his present vicious course of life; his duplicity and hypocrisy disgusted him, and he secretly determined on never availing himself of his services.

This resolution was, however, soon shaken; for on returning to his lodgings, he found a letter from home, which apprised him of his father's sudden and dangerous illness, and of his anxious wish to once more behold him ere he breathed his last. This mournful intelligence at first overpowered him, for the passion for gambling had not yet taken such hold of him, as entirely to eradicate his nobler feelings, but he soon became alive to the necessity of making immediate preparations for his departure, and by far the most important of these, was the means of procuring the necessary sum of money to defray his travelling expenses. His credit was exhausted, and whatever money his father had lately sent him to defray his current expenses, had been risked and lost; however reluctantly, he was compelled, in this emergency, to place himself under a pecuniary obligation to the man whom he most feared and despised. No time was to be lost, and notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, he repaired forthwith to the residence of the Colonel, whom he found on the point of retiring for the night.

Contrary to young Baldwin's expectations, he appeared to repress with difficulty his feelings at the news of his benefactor's precarious and almost hopeless state, which tended not a little to reinstate him in his good opinion. He announced with less reluctance than he had anticipated, the purpose of his visit.

The money was promised to be sent to him at an early hour the next morning, on two conditions: viz, that whenever, in future, he should have occasion for further supplies, he would apply to no one else but to him, and that he would promise to risk his money no where else but at his house.

"Can it be possible," cried young Baldwin. "that you are———"

"I forgot," said the Colonel, hastily interrupting him, "to impose the strictest secrecy; a small but select company assemble at this house four times a week. Persons," continued he, while his countenance for the moment seemed to change its usual dogged expression to that of animation and enthusiasm, "willing to risk thousands on the turn of a die, such as ought to be the associates of a young man with your hereditary wealth, and not the low and grovelling frequenters of disreputable hells."

Baldwin had no choice, for there was no one else from whom he could obtain the money, and he was, therefore, obliged to subscribe to the Colonel's conditions. Before the close of the following day he was far advanced on his journey, which he pursued with such rapidity that on the third day day he was in sight of the paternal mansion. From an old and faithful servant who had hastened to meet him, he learned that he was barely in time to close his father's eyes for he was in the agonies of death. A ray of momentary joy appeared to brighten his father's countenance as he approached him; and he bathed with tears of filial affection the withered hand stretched out to meet him.

"I have but a few moments to live, my dearly loved lonly son," said he in a faint and from excess of weakness, almost inaudible voice, while he was raised on his pillow by Colonel Prussing, whom Robert now perceived in his dying father's apartment, for the first time, "In my worthy and disinterested friend in whose arms I am expiring, you will find a father to replace me, and in all things, my son, be guided by his advice."

The exertion of pronouncing these few words proved too much for him, he fell senseless on his couch, and in a few moments ceased to breathe. Robert's grief was such, that many hours elapsed before he became conscious of what was passing around him; he at length awoke as if from a painful dream, and for the first time remarked kneeling in fervent prayer by his side, the dear play-fellow of his boyhood.

Her face was pale, her luxuriant tresses hung loosely over her snow-white shoulders, while the tears of regret for departed worth trickled down her cheek. The heart of the afflicted bounds with gratitude, even when it meets with the sympathy of a stranger; by what feelings then must the lover be actuated, when soothed, in the hour of sorrow, by her whom he adores? Robert imprinted on her noble forehead a kiss of affection and gratitude while she gently pressed his hand, endeavoring to afford him consolation by telling him all she could of the last hours of his departed father. The world no longer appeared to him a barren and solitary waste, and though leaning on the bed on which was extended the corpse of his dearest and best friend, Robert Baldwin indulged in thoughts of future bliss, even long after Constance had torn herself away from him to weep in private her tears of mingled grief and joy.

The only indication of feeling evinced by Col. Prussing during this heartrending scene, was by his striking at intervals and violently, his forehead with his open hand, and at length, as if struggling to master some strong feeling, he quitted the window where he had for some hours remained stationary. Approaching Robert, whom in a stern and imperative manner, he reminded of his dying parent's injunction, he abrubtly asked him what his future intentions were—whether he meant to return to town or remain in the country? This assumption of authority struck young Baldwin as being both ill-timed and unfeeling, at such a moment, and he turned away from him with ill-disguised disgust. Colonel Prussing repeated his question and insisted on an answer immediately. "You have been recalled to the country," he continued, by, it is true, a melancholy event; but one which may, nevertheless, prove beneficial, in its ultimate consequences, if you neglect not to take advantage of it. The society of Constance, country amusements, and above all, the absence of all opportunities of indulging in the baneful pursuit, to which you have of late unfortunatly been but too much addicted, are not the least important of those to which I allude." Recalled by what appeared to him a heartless allusion, on such an occasion, to his recent follies, Robert left the apartment after having made him an angry and evasive reply, and it was with feelings of gratification that in a short time after this interview, he saw the Colonel depart in his travelling carriage. Left alone in that silent chamber with the dead body of his father, the follies of his life passed rapidly through his memory, and, kneeling by all that was left of him who had guarded and guided his infant footsteps, he, then and there, made a solemn vow to abandon forever, a practice which, he felt, was dragging down his soul to perdition. That vow has been recorded against you by the recording angel in the high Court of heaven and woe to you, Robert Baldwin, if you keep it not!

Chap. II.

The bustle of the funeral had at length passed away, and visits of condolence had become less frequent. Robert's father had given the entire charge of settling his estate to his maternal uncle, thus rendering the young man's presence in the country unnecessary, and he, unfortunately, as events proved, determined on returning to the city, until he should become entire master of his property. However considerable the increase made to his former yearly allowance, since his father's decease, it was inadequate to pay the many and heavy debts he had contracted in the short space of a few months, and he was obliged to satisfy the most importunate of his creditors with the money he had at his immediate command. He had intended to have broken off all further intercourse with Colonel Prussing by returning to him the sum he had borrowed from him; but that was now out of the question; on the contrary, increasing difficulties, rendered a new loan indispensable.

This the Colonel not only readily granted him, but moreover expressed his willingness to arrange matters with his creditors. This proposal was gladly accepted and Robert emboldened by so off-handed a proceeding, ventured to allude to his promise of introducing him to the circle of friends, which he had on a former occasion tsated to be in the habit of assembling in his house, more as he said to witness their play than partake in it; for, as he stated, it was his purpose to never to play again.—The Colonel, after warning him against placing himself in the way of temptation and after a short and common place lecture on the demoralizing effects of gambling, promised to accede to his wishes and the next evening was fixed upon for his introduction.

Young Baldwin, on his entrance, found the party seated around the hazard table and apparently so intent upon the game as not to perceive those who entered. They were for, the most part, men far advanced in years, and of a far from prepossessing appearance, as he thought, and the *sang-froid* with which they lost and won large sums, not a little astonished him. Not being in a temperament to remain long a passive observer, he soon became deeply engaged, and in the course of a few hours, was so considerable a winner, as to be enabled, if he had wished, to free himself from all the pecuniary obligations he was under to the Colonel. Refreshments on the most splendid scale were now introduced, and a temporary pause took place in the rattling of the dice box. While the remainder of the company were engaged in conversation and sipping their champaign, the Colonel drew Baldwin to a distant corner of the room, told him that his run of fortune had been such as, with a little aid, would free him from his present embarassments, and urged him to be guided by the advice of an old and experienced stager, and to content himself with his present winnings. Ever impatient of control, and particularly so at the present moment, while heated by success, Robert begged that for the future, he would reserve his advice for those who solicited it, while he angrily disengaged himself from his arm.

"Then you are irretrievably and forever lost," rejoined Prussing with more than his wonted energy, and his forebodings were but too well realized.

Play was soon recommenced, and fortune was now as adverse to him as she had before proved favorable. He became impatient, he could, with difficulty conceal his agitation, and a cold perspiration poured down his forehead, while, with that determined obstinacy characteristic of the inexperienced gambler, he doubled and quadrupled his stakes, but to no effect. In less than an hour, not only his winnings of the commencement of the evening, but likewise the entire sum he had borrowed the day before, had successively disappeared. Scarcely knowing what he did, he called upon the Colonel, for a further loan, which was refused him. He, however obtained a fresh supply from him on the next day, which he lost in the evening.

Weeks elapsed in this manner, money was advanced in the morning on good collateral security, and gambled away in the evening, until his losses amounted to such a sum as made him fear that the Colonel would refuse him further assistance from his inability, much longer, to give bonds; for the loans already raised could not fall far short of the entire value of the property which he had inherited from his deceased father. A vague suspicion at first floated through his mind, that he had been cheated, that all was not fair, and when he reflected on the frequency of his losses of late, he could hardly attribute them to a mere run of ill luck, although no sign of foul play had come within his notice at the gambling table.

While in this mood of thought one day, he heard a gentle knock at his door, and an individual immediately afterwards entered, who represented himself to be a foreign mechanic. He showed Robert several articles of ivory, remarkable for the ingenuity of their mechanism, without, however, being able to tempt him to purchase. He was about leaving the room, when young Baldwin suddenly recalled him, and asked him if he could give him any information relative to the internal construction of loaded dice, of which he had often heard. The pedlar gave a cautious glance around the room, represented the many dangers to which a person known to traffic in such articles must be exposed, and expressed his unwillingness to confide such a secret to an individual who was a total stranger to him. His apparent scruples were, however, easily removed, and to Robert's astonishment, he produced dice, to all appearance, the same in formation as those to which his eyes had been long accustomed and which when in the hands of the initiated, (to use the pedlar's phraseology) invariably turned up the highest possible number; whereas, with those ignorant of their construction, all was, as with the common dice, reduced to chance: he soon convinced him, by repeated trials, of this fact.

Their possession now became associated in the young gambler's mind with the accumulation of a large and rapid fortune, more speedily to be acquired than by the slow drudgery of mercantile life, out not having the means about him to purchase them, he was not a little relieved by the man's agreeing to take trinkets in exchange. He immediately showed those he had in his possession, none of which, however appeared likely to to suit, and he began to fear that he should be obliged to miss the purchase, when the pedlar's attention was caught by a handsomely set brooch, the first present Robert had received from Constance, which he offered to take in exchange for his merchandise. This was at first promptly refused, and he was requested to return in a few hours, when the money he asked would be ready for him. This, however, the pedlar represented to be impossible, as affairs of importance obliged him to leave the city within an hour, and besides he said the gentleman's object in delaying him might be only to hand him over to the police officers. Baldwin remained for a few moments undecided, but the temptation was too strong, and he *bartered away the pledge of early affection and first love.*

(TO BE CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.)

WHAT I WOULD DO.—If I possessed the most wonderful things in the world, and was about to will them away, the following would be my plan of distribution:

I would give the world truth and friendship, which are very scarce.

I would give an additional portion of truth to lawyers, venders and merchants.

I would give to physicians skill and learning.

I would give to the printers their pay.

To gossipping women, short tongues.

To young women, good sense, large waists and a natural complexion.

CENSUS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The late returns of the census of Pennsylvania have been received. The population is given at two millions nine hundred and thirteen thousand four hundred and forty-one (2,913,441 that being an increase of 569,328 in ten years.

POPULAR VOTE.—The footing up of the vote for President will probably be as follows:—Lincoln 1,846,203; Douglas 1,564,650; Breckinridge 675,783, Bell 580,249.

☞The official vote of the State of Missouri gives the electoral vote of that State to Senator Douglas by a plurality of 429 over Bell; 32,065 over Breckinridge; and 41,778 over Lincoln.

Horrible Murder in New York.

One of the most appalling murders that ever was enacted, occurred in the city of New York last Friday morning, at No. 22 East Twelfth street. The victim, an old widow lady, named Sarah Shancks, who kept a fancy goods and millinery store at the above number was found dead in her bedroom, at the rear of the store, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and her head and face mashed to a jelly. Robbery seems to have been the motive for the commission of the shocking murder, judging from the ransacked condition of the apartments.—The suspected murderer is Alfred Buchanan, a young man about 20 years of age, a native of New York city, who resided with his parents, at No 187 East Tenth street, and has heretofore borne an excellent character. He has been subject to severe fits nearly all his life, and as a consequence is not of sound mind. He was arrested at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, and brought to New York on Tuesday.—When first arrested the prisoner denied all knowledge of Mrs. Shancks, but subsequently he admitted that he was acquainted with the deceased. Evidence of such a character has been obtained as to leave little doubt of his guilt.—*N. Y. Exchange, 14th, inst.*

A NEW SOCIETY.—Old men and young men women and children, are admitted as members, if they possess the following qualifications:

1st. They must devote their whole attention to other people's business, and entirely neglect their own.

2d. When they hear a scandalous report about a neighbor or a friend, they must not eat, drink or sleep, until the chief officers of the society are informed of the same.

3d. No person shall become a member unless he or she is a person of leisure, and can loaf about town, or make about seventeen calls a week and watch the actions of the people generally; and be ready to report at headquarters the slightest intimation of a report.

The following are some of the by-laws and rules of this society.

Art. 1st. This society shall be known as the Bedford Tattle & Gossiping Society. The principal and ruling officers shall be as follows: One great liar, and two lesser ones, three tatlers and four gossippers; any one of which will constitute a quorum, and shall have power to transact business at any time.

Art. 2d. If any member of this society shall be found guilty of knowing more about his own business than that of his neighbor's he shall be expelled forthwith.

Art. 3d. Any person belonging to this society who makes a practice of telling the truth two or three times shall be expelled without at hearing.

Art. 4th. Any member who does not report regulary what his neighbors residing within three dors of him have for dinner every Sunday, and for tea every time they have company, shall be cut off from the rights and privileges of this society.

Art. 5. If any member of this society shall see, hear tell of, or even suspect that a young man has waited on a lady twice, he must report them to be married soon, or already married, or he shall be looked upon as no tatler, and shall be fined to the full extent of the law, for any such misdemeanor.

Art. 6th. Any man or woman, who shall most neglect their own business to take the trouble to circulate about town scandalous reports which they know to be false, shall be deemed by all respectable citizens, as Commander-in chief of said society, and shall be looked upon as such by all its members.

☞A candidate for office calls at the residence of a gentleman to solicit his vote.

Candidate—Madam, is your husband at home?

Lady—Yes, sir; he has gone to haul away a dead dog, and will be back directly.

Candidate—Sheep killing dog, I reckon madam?

Fierce spoken urchin—No, sir; just barked himself to death at candidates—so papa said.

☞Senator Yulee, of Florida, has written a letter from Washington to the Legislature of that State, announcing that upon learning at any time of the determination of Florida to dissolve connection with the Northern States, he will promptly and joyously return home to support the banner of the State to which he owes allegiance.

The Pony Express has arrived from California. The vote of that State stands:—Lincoln, 38,702; Douglas, 38,060; Breckinridge 34,000. The cencus returns give the State a population of 400,000.

☞As near as can be ascertained, the total population of the States and Territories is 31,000,000 therefore the ratio of representation in the House of Representatives will be about 133,000.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

—BEDFORD, Pa.—

FRIDAY.....DEC. 28, 1860.

B. F. Meyers, Editor and Proprietor

The President's Position.

We are not of that class of politicians which follow blindly in the lead of Administrations or prominent political leaders. We have always endeavored to exercise our own judgment, and to act in accordance with our convictions, in regard to the issues that from time to time have divided public opinion. During the late campaign we felt it our duty to dissent from the course pursued by President Buchanan toward Mr. Douglas, and we did not hesitate, for a moment, to speak our mind on the subject; and now, that the President is most wantonly assailed for doing what we believe to have been right and proper in the premises, we shall lend our feeble aid in his defence as cheerfully as we disapproved unhesitatingly of his position in the Presidential canvass. We say it, as the solemn conviction of our mind, that the President chose the wiser part, when he declined to send reinforcements to the South Carolina forts at the time it was urged upon him to do so. The demand was made at a time when Congressional Union Committees and caucuses were busy at their work of pacification, when the conservative masses of the North and the South were busy at their work of putting forth a last effort to redeem the imperilled Union; and when moderation, forbearance, conciliation and concession were necessary above all else to effect anything for good. Had the President ordered the reinforcements, blood would surely have been shed, and then all the movements of the friends of the Union, would have been worse than useless, for the whole South would have been inflamed with the spirit of Secession. As it is, we may yet hope for a peaceful settlement of the difficulties.

The following from the Rockingham (Va.) *Register*, a paper which represents the conservative and moderate portion of the people of Virginia, and which supported and fought for Mr. Douglas to the last, will serve to show our readers what could have been expected from the South, had the President made the warlike demonstration of sending troops to the Southern forts:

"We have not been in the habit, recently, of praising the President of the United States, for the reason, that we didn't think he deserved to be praised; but his present position and trials claim for him the sympathies of a great people, and his recent conduct entitles him justly to praise from every friend of the South and of the Union. His stern refusal to let the match be applied to the magazine in the South, against the advice of Gen. Cass, and Lt. Gen. Winfield Scott, entitles him to the praise of the whole country. Take Gen. Cass's suggestions, follow Gen. Scott's advice, and civil war would at once rage in the heart of our country. No, no! Whatever other errors the President has committed, his refusal to send additional re-inforcements to Fort Moultrie is not one of them.—The true line of policy has been adopted by the President with respect to South Carolina. Seceding States are not to be "coerced" at the mouth of the Federal cannon and the point of the Federal bayonet. Let South Carolina alone, if you wouldn't explode a magazine already almost in a state of ignition."

The Difference.

The course pursued by Gen. Jackson toward the Nullifiers of South Carolina, is frequently cited, at present, as an example which should be imitated by the Executive for the settlement of the existing national difficulties. The action of Gen. Washington in sending troops into Pennsylvania to quell the Whiskey Insurrection, is also referred to as a precedent for coercion. It should be borne in mind, that in both these instances there were attempts made to *violate the Federal Laws*, whilst in the present case no law of the Federal Government has, as yet, been interfered with by any of the States that contemplate secession. So long as secession does not come in conflict with the machinery of Government—in other words, so long as the seceding States suffer the United States Laws to be executed within their boundaries, they are not guilty of any resistance against the Government, and their action is not punishable under the Constitution. Such secession is nothing more than the refusal of the citizens of the State to take part in the concerns of the Federal Government, and, certainly, no sane man would for a moment entertain the idea of compelling the people of a sovereign State to elect Senators and Members of Congress! The laws of the Northern States repudiating and setting at defiance the Fugitive Slave Law, and the acts of Northern mobs in resisting the execution of that law, are parallel cases with those which happened during the administrations of Washington and Jackson. These would be punishable by force of arms, on the same principle upon which Washington put down the "Whiskey Boys," and Jackson the Nullifiers in South Carolina. But not so with the Southern States at present. They have not resisted any Federal Law, and, therefore, their case bears no similitude to those in question.—We have pointed out this difference not because we have any desire to palliate the rash conduct of the Secessionists, but because we wish none of our readers to be misinformed in regard to the great issue which is now shaking the Union to its very foundation.

A Brief History.

Anti-Slavery-ism was preached by the North, insisted on by the North and made by the North a basis for the election of a Northern President. Result: The people of the South resented the hostility of the North, and South Carolina has declared herself independent. Need we comment?

The First Infraction of the Laws.

Abolition Riot at Pittsburg.

There is a well authenticated rumor that Pittsburg was the scene, on Monday last, of *the first violation of the Federal Laws* since the beginning of the difficulties with the South.—The Secretary of War having ordered the U. S. arms deposited at Pittsburg to be removed Southward, as the officers charged with the duty of removing them were about to proceed to their work, a mob assembled in the street and by force and violence seized the arms and refused to allow the U. S. officers to take them away. *This is the first instance of any actual resistance* to the U. S. Government since the commencement of the secession troubles.—Would to God it had happened anywhere else than on the soil of Pennsylvania! What can be expected of South Carolina, when the Keystone of the Arch has such rebellious stuff within her borders?

Why is he Silent?

The President elect, Abraham Lincoln, sits by his fireside, passive, unmoved and silent as the grave, whilst fully cognizant of the fact that his election has produced a civil commotion that threatens to upheave the very foundations of the Government. Silent he sits in his easy chair and cracks his jokes and tells his stale anecdotes to amuse the office seekers thronging around him, whilst the Union is in the very throes of dissolution because of his position before the country. *It is a second Nero fiddling, whilst another Rome is burning!* Why does he not speak out? Why does he not at least endeavor to do his share to quiet the raging storm? Conservatism and justice to the South, if recommended from his lips, might be worth something in the present emergency.

The Saturday Evening Post.—This well-known literary and family newspaper fully retains its pristine vigor and excellence. The "Post" has outlived all its former competitors for public favor, "The Saturday Courier," "Scott's Weekly," and "Neal's Gazette," having collapsed years ago; and we have no doubt that it will yet live to chronicle the decease of many more of its would-be rivals. It is a journal that deserves success, and in order to enable subscribers to the "Gazette" to obtain it at lower rates than it can be had in clubs or by any other means, we offer the "Post" and "Gazette" together, for $2.75 per year, in advance. This puts the price of the "Post" at 75 cents per annum, whilst the regular subscription price is $2.00 per annum, in advance, or $3.00 at the end of the year. This is certainly an extraordinary offer and should be an inducement to all who desire to take a good literary and family newspaper. The "Post" is published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of this well established institution of learning in another column. The worthy Principal, Rev. W. W. Brim, informs us that the prospects of the school are at present very fair, and that no efforts will be spared to make it successful.

GEN. JACKSON ON UNION AND COERCION.

In the crisis which now besets this nation, the opinions and declarations of the wise and great statesman of an earlier period of the Republic are naturally looked to as lights for the guidance of the present generation. The opinions of no one have been oftener quoted than those of Gen. Jackson. It is appropriate, therefore, when we hear a Union of force advocated in high places, and advocated, even in the name of Jackson, to quote from the farewell address of that great man a pertinent passage applying directly on this point. (Statesman's Manual, vol. 2. pp. 951, 952.)

If such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country arrayed in arms against those of another, in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will an end of the Union, and with it an end of the hopes of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; it would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin.

But the Constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the general government. The foundation must be laid in the affections of the people; in the security it gives to life, liberty, character, and property, in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the several States bear to one another, as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence the citizens of every State should studiously avoid everything calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union.

But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety.

☞It is a little singular that people should insist on the President strengthening the Southern forts, and yet when his officers undertake to do so, they are mobbed as they were at Pittsburg.

☞Christmas passed off quietly, barring a "nice little bit uv a row" in the evening.

☞A happy New Year to all our readers.

THE UNION DISSOLVED.

PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Charleston, Dec. 20.—Mr. Rhett's resolution to appoint a committee of thirteen, to provide for the assemblage of a Convention of the seceding States, and to form a Constitution, was adopted.

Mr. Inglis made the report of the committee to prepare and draft an ordinance proper to be adopted by the Convention, as follows:

An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact, entitled the Constitution of the United States of America.

"We the people of the State of South Carolina in Convention, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby ordained, That the ordinance adopted by us in convention on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying the amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved."

The ordinance was taken up and passed by a unanimous vote of 196 votes, at a quarter past one o'clock.

As soon as its passage was known without the doors of the convention, it rapidly spread in the street among the crowd collected, and was hailed with immense cheering.

Mr. Miles moved that the clerk telegraph to the members of Congress at Washington immediately. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Desaussure offered a resolution, that the ordinance be engrossed on parchment, under the direction of of the Attorney General, and signed by the President and members this evening, at Institute Hall, and that it be placed among the archives of the State—the members proceeding there in procession at half-past six o'clock.

Mr. McGrath said—I think a special matter in relation to the ordinance should be immediately considered. To my understanding, there is no Collector of the Port nor Postmaster now within the limits of South Carolina. What you have done to day has extinguished the authority of every man in South Carolina, deriving his authority from the General Government.

Mr. Gregg said, after South Carolina has abrogated the Constitution of the United States, are its laws still of force? I think not. All the laws of Congress fall instantly to the ground on the act of secession.

Mr. Gregg said there is now no law on the subject of the collection of duties in South Carolina, now that we have accomplished the work of forty years.

Mr. Hayne said—The Congress of the United States is no longer our Government. It will be for our Legislature to say what laws of the United States shall be continued and what not. The simple act of secession does not abrogate all the laws. We have a great many laws on the statute book which were passed by the Governor and Privy Council.

Mr. Gregg said that the Congressional laws for the collection of revenue are for the support of the Federal Government at Washington, and these and all the Post Office laws fall, on our dissolution with that Government.

Mr. Mazyek—There is no duty for the Collector of the Port to do, and the Post Office is swept off. My opinion is, that the present system of postal arrangements is a nuisance, and the public can be better served by private parties between the cities, like in Philadelphia and New York, with a postage of one cent instead of three, and less important places ten cents, or more.

Mr. Dunkin—If the ordinance be ratified, things will go on in the Custom House and Post office exactly as now, until other arrangements are made by this Convention. There is nothing in the ordinance to affect the dignity, honor or welfare of South Carolina. We must keep the wheels of the government going whether the Constitution of the United States is or is not entirely abrogated by the ordinance. What is a legal tender for the payment of debts? Is it not the gold and silver of the United States? In case of the clearing and entry of vessels, we will be very liable to have the same confiscated.

Mr. Carroll—The present revenue can be continued till the act of the Legislature authorized otherwise.

Mr. Crown—There is no longer any communication with the government from which we have just separated.

Mr. Duncan—The spirit of the ordinance temporarily suspends all laws till we treat with the General Government.

Mr. Gregg—The President of the United States has thrown down the gauntlet in his message. He has said it is his duty to collect the revenue, and he will do it. On the one side the Federal Government claims the right, and declares its intention to execute the power of collecting revenue in our ports. On the other side we have declared we are free. I desire no compromise. It is necessary to maintain from fifteen to thirty per cent duties. If these imposed by the Congress of the United States should continue to be levied, our people would suffer a terrible calamity. As for carrying the mails let the present contracts be assumed by South Carolina instead of the United States.

Mr. Rhett—This great revolution must go with as much danger as possible to the country by making the Federal agents our machinery. The Federal laws of taxation must not exist over us. We are now contending with the great principle of taxation. I trust the present system of taxation has fallen forever.

Mr. Barnwell—we have seceded from the United States and established our independence. We cannot allow the United States to exercise authority over us any more. Let our postal convenience be sacrificed if necessary. Never was anything purchased worth having unless at some cost and sacrifice.

Mr. Mazyek—In regard to the mail, all Federal relation must be removed. Let us appoint our own officers. Let the Collector of the port battle with the difficulties as they come.

At 3.40 P. M., the Convention took a recess to meet at the Institute Hall at 6½ o'clock, for the purpose of signing the ordinance of secession.

As the members of the Convention were leaving St. Andrew's Hall, the chimes of St. Michael's Episcopal Church pealed forth "Auld Lang Syne" and other tunes.

The National Crisis.

TIMELY COUNSEL.

If, in seeking to give liberty to the negro, we have destroyed our own, let us, at least, have enough of common sense to refrain from the further egregious folly of slaying each other for the sake of that negro, also. If, undervaluing the great boon of our prosperity, we can no longer consent to enjoy it in common, let us divide what we possess on the one hand, and what we owe on the other, and preserve ourselves and our families at least from the horrors of civil war, and the degradation of financial discredit. If there are any among us who are of a different way of thinking, we think we can with some degree of confidence admonish them that the times are eminently favorable for the exercise of discretion, and that for their own well being and comfort, and for the well being and comfort of the vast majority of our people, who are men of peace not men of war, it would be well to be discreet now, if they were never discreet before. Passion must not be permitted to get the better of patriotism, or if patriotism be dead, passion must not calculate too confidently on having its own way. We have sacrificed already too much for the negro; let us see to it that we sacrifice nothing more.

The dictates of true patriotism and wise statesmanship are to hold out the olive branch—to treat the aggrieved States, whether in or out of the Union, as American brethren and friends—to bear with them in an amicable and fraternal spirit—to the end that if the present Union goes to pieces on the rock of sectionalism and abolitionism, the several States will preserve such a spirit towards each other that they could consistently, after the sad experience of a few months, or perhaps years, of unhappy separation, come together again in a friendly spirit and form a more perfect Union, with new guards for the better security of all.

In case of the dissolution of the present Union, there could hardly be a hope that a general convention of delegates from all the States, now elected and held, could agree upon anything, as the convention would be like the Presidential Electoral College—a partisan, sectional one under the control of uncompromising anti-slavery leaders. The great hopes of the future will depend upon the middle States, free and slave. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois on the one side, and North Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri on the other, could form a confederacy that would defy the world in arms, and one that would draw the extreme States, North and South into it, as sure as Rhode Island and South Carolina came into the present Union. Michigan and New England could take their choice—to go back again into a Union with the slave states, or go with the fugitive slaves to Canada.—*New York Express.*

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

A writer in the Buffalo Commercial, a Lincoln paper, makes the following confession in regard to the responsibility of the North for the present crisis:

"Let the North, especially New England, remember that for this fearful result they are primarily and mainly responsible, by their treasonable legislation, by bar-room and pulpit assaults upon the South, in which unholy alliance of things sacred and profane, all epithets have been exhausted, all sound principle abandoned, and new terms of denunciation and hatred invented, irritating at last to madness the excitable population of the South, who, for a quarter of a century, have had these coals of fire heaped upon their heads.

"Let the North and West remember, also, that the necessary subjugation of the seceding States will be a victory without honor and causes of profit; that half a century of prosperity will hardly restore the national loss, or heal the resulting enmities; that commercial distress and almost universal bankruptcy will clothe our cities in mourning, and reduce all real estate, both in city and country, to half its present value. Let them restore the integrity of the Constitution, repeal all treasonable laws, and offer the olive branch to their exasperated brethren at the South. If war must come, let them go into this dreadful controversy with clean hands; let them purge themselves of nullification before they proceed to punish it in others."

How it Came to Pass.

In 1850, as is well known to the whole country, Mr. Clay and Mr. Seward took opposite sides on the pending Compromise bills.—The contest ended in the victory of Clay over Seward, Clayton & Co., by the enactment of the Compromise. The Southern Whig Tariff States stood firmly by Henry Clay. Gov. Seward, irritated by this defeat, and having no hope of seducing the South from the ranks of Clay, who had denounced him as an Abolitionist, proclaimed a ceaseless agitation by the North until the country should be arrayed in sectional antagonism. His policy was to kill Clay, by making slavery the issue, which would drive off the eight Southern Tariff States from the Whigs North, and which would secure the junction of the Western Free Trade States.

This policy was the only possible hope of Seward for the Presidency, the South having thrown him off irrevocably. He has played his game well and boldly, and by the aid of the McMichaels, who were with him in opposition to Clay, he has been enabled to seduce Pennsylvania from companionship with Southern Tariff States, and throw her into the embrace of the inexorable Free Trade States.

The whole matter, which has now culminated in the most imminent peril of dissolution, is the result of a cold blooded conspiracy of the Abolition wing of the Whig party, beaten by Clay in 1850, to swop off the Southern Whig States, which were true to Clay, for Northern free trade States expected to be true to Seward.

True it is that the fruit of all his labors turned to ashes on his lips, and he has the consolation of reflecting, that for ten years he has been indefatigable in the work of a conspiracy to convulse his country in dissolution, and all for the benefit of a man who joined the nefarious project only at the eleventh hour, and the additional gratification that his defeat was brought about by a vegetable philosopher, who he himself had raised from the gutter. He now reaps, as a just retributive reward, a blasted ambition and a gnawing conscience.—*Pennsylvanian.*

THE CENSUS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We give below a table showing the population, number of dwellings, manufacturing establishments, farms, and number of deaths in a year of Pennsylvania. It is our opinion that the table is somewhat incorrect, from the fact that the totals do not correspond exactly with the figures of the counties. We have, however, copied the returns from the most reliable papers we receive, and have no way of correcting what we believe to be blunders:

EASTERN DISTRICT.

Counties.	Inhabitants.....	Deaths.....	Manufacturing Establishments.	Dwellings.....
Adams	27,997	494	180	5,012
Berks	94,043	1,254	647	16,451
Bucks	63,803	713	573	14,980
Carbon	21,239	236	94	3,855
Chester	74,749	834	666	13,776
Cumberland	40,402	533	318	7,298
Dauphin	48,640	466	324	8,226
Delaware	30,614	373	207	5,546
Franklin	42,242	447	325	7,575
Lancaster	116,621	1,259	985	20,521
Lebanon	30,030	310	220	5,876
Lehigh	43,932	665	464	7,748
Monroe	16,805	164	81	2,829
Montgomery	70,494	706	609	12,380
Northampton	47,775	380	251	8,954
Philadelphia	568,034	6,099	4,400	89,978
Perry	22,940	216	174	4,167
Pike	7,350	64	43	1,318
Schuylkill	90,173	971	579	16,962
Wayne	32,172	188	336	5,727
York	68,088	820	673	11,723
Total	1,558,153	16,172	12,159	267,840
In 1850	1,220,053			197,856
Increase	338,100			69,984

WESTERN DISTRICT.

Allegheny	180,074	2,117	1,190	30,320
Armstrong	36,114	246	103	6,376
Butler	33,753	352	79	6,517
Beaver	29,321	264	319	5,458
Bedford	26,803	279	155	3,615
Blair	27,785	327	132	4,877
Bradford	50,046	394	402	9,486
Crawford	49,041	294	230	9,313
Clarion	25,575	98	142	4,338
Columbia	24,603	207	196	4,549
Centre	27,087	127	129	4,574
Clinton	17,722	163	149	3,140
Clearfield	18,925	140	114	3,286
Cambria	29,313	300	314	5,323
Erie	49,697	414	383	9,759
Elk	5,848	55	46	1,026
Fayette	40,166	376	151	7,201
Fulton	9,140	69	37	1,681
Forest	889	13	11	155
Greene	24,406	221	78	4,275
Huntingdon	28,167	278	242	4,971
Indiana	33,869	362	142	6,109
Juniata	16,300	194	154	2,989
Jefferson	18,414	180	117	3,334
Lycoming	37,560	323	429	6,996
Lawrence	23,213	163	69	4,237
Luzerne	91,089	868	389	18,029
Mercer	37,164	379	87	6,859
Mifflin	16,378	188	184	3,194
Montour	13,110	152	86	2 381
McKean	9,000	49	38	1,708
Northumberland	29,052	294	744	5,439
Potter	11,468	106	87	2,215
Somerset	26,920	197	157	4,676
Snyder	15,134	102	81	2,746
Sullivan	4,140	51	14	1,045
Susquehanna	36,665	453	273	7,004
Tioga	31,218	195	207	5,940
Union	14,222	103	50	2,657
Venango	25,189	152	69	4,543
Washington	47,319	484	334	9,036
Wyoming	12,644	84	138	2,365
Warren	19,299	167	216	3,844
Westmoreland	54,020	465	389	9,787
Total	1,351,888	12,465	8,556	247,007

	Population.	Dwellings.	Man. Est.
Eastern District	1,558,553	267,840	12,159
Western District	1,351,888	247,007	8,556
Total	2,913,441	514,847	20,704

	No. of Farms.
Eastern District	62,398
Western District	98,525
Total	160,923

Black Republican Prosperity.—Dull Times.—The steamer Traveller will discontinue her trips between this city and New York, after Thursday—and there will be no morning boat from New Haven, and no night boat from New York, after that time, until further notice. As an evidence of the complete stagnation of business, it may be stated that at this season of the year there is usually more freight down than the boats can comfortably manage; but that for the past week there has hardly been more than one horse could draw! Only $15 was taken on the up freight on Monday night, and less than three dollars on the down freight on Tuesday morning! It tells a hard story for New Haven mechanics, as well as for those on the Northern railroads.—*New Haven Register.*

The Result to Western Pockets.—A cotemporary illustrates the effect of Lincoln's election out West, by citing the case of one State. The others are as bad, if not worse off:

"Michigan gave Lincoln 20,000 majority.—Michigan has 4,000,000 bushels of wheat to sell, which before Lincoln's election brought readily $1 08. It now is a drug at 80 cents. The loss on 4,000,000 at 28 cents per bushel, amounts to the snug little sum of one million, one hundred and twelve thousand dollars.—This falls almost wholly on the farmers. The same may be said of all the Wheat States."

Depression in Connecticut.—A letter from Stafford says: "Our satinet mills are running only three quarters time. This town produces from one-half to two million yards of satinet per year, besides one large cassimere, one stocking, one cotton, and two cotton warp mills.—The mill of P. Converse is entirely closed."

Business Depression in Richmond.—We learn from Richmond, Va., that Messrs. Kent, Paine & Co., the largest dry goods house in that city, have discharged all but four of their clerks. Messrs. Anderson & Co., proprietors of the Tredegar iron works, have discharged from eight hundred to nine hundred hands, and retain the rest on only one-half pay. There is great depression there in all branches of trade.

PUBLIC SALE OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on Thursday, the 17th day of January next, on the premises, the highly improved and valuable MANSION PROPERTY of JAMES CONRAD, dec'd., late of Blair township, Blair County, adjoining the town of Newry. The turnpike from Newry to Bedford, runs through the farm from North to South dividing it into almost equal parts. The said farm contains about 131 acres, more or less, about 150 of which are cleared, and under good fence; On which are erected a good two-story weatherboarded house, almost new, a large frame bank barn, built within a few years, with horse and cow stables under, wagon shed, corn-crib, hog pen, and other out-buildings. There is a first-rate well of water at the door, and an excellent orchard of choice fruit on the premises. Poplar Run, a small but beautiful stream of pure water, runs through the Northern part of it close by the barn and house. The grain in the ground will also be offered for sale on that day, and if the real property is not sold, it will be rented at that time,

ALSO, at the same time, will be offered for sale, a small farm, containing about 70 acres, more or less, about a mile distant from Newry, in Freedom township, being the Southern part of the Mile farm, about 50 acres of which is cleared, the balance woodland, all of which is of an excellent quality of soil, and has a good spring on the premises.

There will also be offered for sale, on the same day, one vacant lot, No 4, fronting on Bedford street, in the town of Newry; also, part of a lot, No. 2, on the same street, (course of the Diamond,) on which is a Store Room, now in the occupancy of the Messrs. McIntosh, with other improvements;

ALSO, 5 acres, more or less, of limestone land, on the Chimney Ridge, will be offered, on which is erected a Lime-kiln, now in blast, and carried on very successfully, by the above named enterprising firm. The land contains an exhaustless bed of limestone, of the very best quality;

ALSO, the undivided half of 90 acres, more or loss, of unimproved land, in Juniata township, will be offered for sale at the same time. It is well timbered, and of a good quality when cleared for farming purposes. The joint proprietor will also offer his part for sale at the same time.

TERMS will be made known on the day of sale, and possession given on the 1st day of April next.

PETER O'HAGAN,
Newry, Dec. 28th '60. Executor.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE,
AND
HARPER'S WEEKLY.

The Publishers have the pleasure of announcing that Harper's Magazine for the ensuing year will contain new Stories

BY THACKERAY AND THE AUTHOR OF "ADAM BEDE;"

and that in the next Number (Nov. 24) of Harper's Weekly a new Novel by Charles Dickens, entitled

GREAT EXPECTATIONS,

will be commenced. Mr. Dickens' Tale will be richly illustrated by John McLenan, Esq.

These works will be printed from the Manuscripts and proof-sheets of the Authors.

☞Any person who remits Four Dollars to the Publishers will receive both Publications for one year, and will thus provide himself with the best reading of the day, published in a beautiful and attractive style, for a very small sum of money.

☞Harper's Weekly will be sent gratuitously for one month—as a specimen—to any one who applies for it. Specimen Numbers of the Magazine will also be sent gratuitously.

TERMS OF HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

One Copy for one year	$3.00
Two Copies for one year	5.00
Three or more Copies for one year	2.00

And an Extra Copy, gratis, for every Club of Eight Subscribers.

TERMS OF HARPER'S WEEKLY.

One Copy for Twenty Weeks	$1.00
One copy for One Year	2.50
One Copy for Two Years	4.00
Five Copies for One Year	9.00
Twelve Copies for One Year	20.00
Twenty-five Copies for One Year	40 00

An Extra Copy will be allowed for every Club of Twelve Subscribers.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers,
Franklin Square,
New York.

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the Stockholders, of the Bedford Rail Road company, will be held at the office of the Company, in Bedford Borough, on Monday, the 14th day of January, 1861, between the hours, of one and three o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of chosing a President and twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

JOHN P. REED,
Dec. 28th '60. Secretary.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M., Principal,
Miss A. L. BRIM, Preceptress,
Miss S. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres, in music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The next session will commence on Jan. 22, 1861. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address
W. W. BRIM.
Dec. 21, 1860. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The subscribers will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Friday, the 4th day of January next, the following valuable real estate, to wit:

A tract of land situate in Snake Spring township, Bedford county, containing 76 acres and 20 perches of good limestone land, adjoining lands of Maria B. Croyle, Barclereoad's heirs, Watson's heirs and others, and known as the "Scott Farm." The improvements are a two story log house, log stable and other out-buildings; also an excellent orchard thereon. About 60 acres of this land is cleared and under fence: balance timber.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., when terms will be made known.

WESLEY HARTZEL,
WILLIAM HARTZEL.
Dec. 21, 1860.

FOR RENT—The subscriber offers for rent the Store Room known as the "Kerns Stand," immediately opposite the store of N. Lyons & Sons, and lately occupied by J. & J. M. Shoemaker.—ALSO—the Dwelling House at present in the occupancy of W. M. Hall, Esq. Application should be made soon.

F. C. REAMER.
Dec. 21st.

PPEAL.—

Notice is hereby given the Taxable inhabitants of Bedford county, the appeal will be held by the Commissioners Commissioner's office, in the Borough of Bed on the days specified, to wit:

For the townships of Hopewell, St. Clair, Union, the Woodberry, and South Woodberry, on Wednesday, the 9th day of January, next.

For the townships of East Providence, Snake Liberty, Monroe, Broad Top and Bedford, Thursday, the 10th day of January, next.

For the townships of West Providence, Napier, Londonderry and Schellsburg Borough, on Friday, the 11th day of January, next.

For the townships of Southampton, Harrison, Cumberland Valley, Colerain and Bedford Borough, Saturday the 12th day of January, next.

When and where all persons or corporators, feeling themselves aggrieved at the enumeration and valuation of their taxable property, are requested to attend, and state their grievances for redress according to Law.

ATTEST:
H. NICODEMUS, Clerk. Commissioner's Office, Dec. 21, 1860.
J. BECKLEY,
Wm. M. PEARSON,
J. FICHTNER,
Commissioners.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—

WHEREAS, Hannah Horton, late of Monroe Township, deceased, died, seized and possessed of a certain house and lot of ground, situate in Clearville, Monroe township, aforesaid adjoining of of Isaac Grove on the North, Nicholas Border on the South, Main street on the East, and an alley on the West. Being so thereof seized, died intestate, and without issue that the next of kin of said Hannah Horton are the issue of deceased brothers to brothers, and the issue of deceased brothers, to wit: David Evans, John who is dead, leaving his three children viz: Lewis Harvey and Eliza, intermarried with Reuben O'Neal. William, who is dead, leaving issue eight children, viz: Henry deceased, leaving two children viz: names and residence unknown, George Washington, William residing in Iowa, Wilson residing in Fulton county, Penn'a., Jane intermarried with James Barton Fulton county, Penn'a., Harrison, residence not known. Mary Ann intermarried with Alpha Inman, residing in Morrow county, Ohio, and Margaret Elizabeth, residing in Maryland, Evan Evans, Cadwalder Evans, Philip Evans, now dead, leaving three children, viz: Mary Jane, intermarried with John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Ann Elizabeth, the last two minors under fourteen years, and a widow, Rebecca Evans.

NOTICE is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 7th day of January, 1861, when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's office, Bedford, Dec. 14th, 1860.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—

WHEREAS, Robert Bennett, late of Southampton Township, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit: a tract of land, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford county, containing one hundred and twenty acres and allowance, more or less, adjoining lands of J. Robinett, Artemus Bennett, Abraham Bennett, Basil Browning and others, about sixty acres cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected, a story and a half frame house and a log barn adjoining, log barn and spring house, leaving issue three children, viz: Henry, James and Melissa, the latter, a minor, and who has for her guardian Archibald Perdew, Esq.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 9th day of January, 1861, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's office, Bedford, Dec. 14th, 1860.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Hinish, late of East Providence Township, dec'd., will expose to sale by public vendue on the premises, on

TUESDAY THE 8th DAY OF JANUARY,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described valuable Real Estate, to wit:

A tract or land situate in Ray's Cove, in said township of East Providence, adjoining lands of Adam Hinish on the North, Jacob Richey on the East, Wm. Gracey on the South, and John Grove and Samuel Grove on the West, (part of a tract of land formerly belonging to Philip Fisher's heirs) containing 200 acres and 15 perches more or less, about 11 acres of which are cleared and under fence with a story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected.

TERMS: One half the purchase money in hand on the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in one year with interest, to be secured by Judgment Notes, or Bonds and Mortgage.

HENRY HINISH,
DAVID FORD,
Administrators.
Dec. 14, 1860.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—

OF VALUABLE COAL LAND.

The undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to sell the real estate of William Anderson, late of Broad Top Township, deceased, by virtue of an order of said court, will expose to public sale on the premises, on Tuesday the 22th day of January, next, the one undivided third part of a tract of land situated in Broad Top Township aforesaid, containing 216 acres and 42 perches, composed of parts of three warrants in the names of Gabriel Chaney, Jeremiah Durall & Mary Foster; adjoining lands of Richard L. Foster, Septimus Foster and others; This is considered one of the BEST COAL TRACTS on the Mountain, the exposure being exceedingly favorable for working. TERMS CASH.

Sale will be opened at one o'clock of said day.
Dec. 14 1860.
JOHN P. REED, Trustee.

NOTICE.—

All interested will please bear in mind our books used during the present year, will be ready for settlement by cash. Produce, or note. JANUARY, 1st 1861.

To those of our customers, who have promptly settled with, and paid us, we return our thanks.—There are however, many of our friends, who have given us their notes for bills due long ago—must imagine we have no use, for money. This class must not think hard if we compel payment—we are in want of money, and must have it.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.
Dec. 14th, 1860.

SETTLEMENT.—

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book accounts, will confer a favor, by settling the same, by the first of January.

All persons having claims, will present them for settlement, as I wish to have all accounts closed. I am determined to have my books closed.

GEO BLYMIRE.

☞I have a large assortment of Stoves and Tinware that I will sell low for cash, or on short credit. Also a few second handed cook-stoves that will be sold very low.
G. B.
Dec. 14th, 1860.

NOTICE.—

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber on book accounts or otherwise, are earnestly requested to make settlement, on or before the 1st day of January, next, either by cash or note.

All neglecting to do so will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for settlement, without respect to persons.

Dec. 14th 1860.*
JOHN ARNOLD.

NOTICE.—

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Ferguson and Shafer, either by Note or Book account, are hereby notified that after the 24th of December, 1860, the Books, &c., will be placed in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection, when suit will be brought without respect to persons.

FERGUSON & SHAFER.
Dec. 14th, 1860.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, John Cessna, Esq., presented a petition setting forth that he is interested in the estate of Mrs. Jae Reily, late of Bedford Borough, dec'd. that said Jane Reily died in 1845, seized and possessed of the following Real Estate, viz: The eastern half of lot No. 188, in the general plan of Bedford, situate on Pitt St., and adjoining said street on the South, and lot No. 187, now Jonathan Horton's heirs on the east, that said intestate left a husband Christopher Reily, who died in 1860, and issue six children or the descendants of six, to wit: David Reily, now dead, and whose interest belongs to petitioner, Jane A. Reiley of of Bedford, who also conveyed to petioner, Civilla, the wife of Jacob Stump, residing in Allegheny County, Md., said James Reily, being now dead, Elizabeth, who was the wife of John Collins, the said John now residing in the Territory of Nebraska, and the said Elizabeth, having died before her mother, leaving issue James Collins, now of Nebraska, and Daniel Collins, of Pittsburgh, and Ruth, wife of James Berry, now dead, said James now resides in the State of Indiana, that when James Collins owned the one twelfth part of said Lo, petitioner, purchased same at Sheriff's Sale, that Jane A. Reily, conveyed to petitioner the one fourth part of the interest of her sister Ruth, after Ruth's death, that John Collins has no interest in said property for the reason that his wife died prior to her mother, that his wife died during the existence of the estate of Christopher Reily, as tenant by the curtesy that the title to said half lot is now vested in the following parties, and in the following proportions to wit: In James Collins, one-forty eighth, Daniel Collins, five-forty-eights, Mrs. Civilla Stump, ten-forty-eights, Mrs. Sarah Kelly, ten-forty-eighths, and John Cessna, twenty-two-forty-eighths.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Monday, the 31st day of December, 1860, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Dec. 7th, 1860.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Henry Ickes, late of Union township, dec'd., died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit: The mansion tract of land, situate in said township of Union, containing 228¼ acres, more or less, on which are erected two log dwelling houses, a double log barn, and other out buildings, adjoining lands of Amos Edwards, William Berkhimer, Adam Ickes, the heirs of John McDonald, and others. Also, a tract of land on George's Creek, in the township of St. Clair, adjoining lands of Samuel Clark, Amos Edwards, Jacob Stuff, Alex. McGregor and others, containing 158¾ acres more or less, on which are erected a log dwelling house, double log barn and other out buildings, leaving a widow, Margaret Ickes, and issue nine children, to wit: George Ickes, John Ickes, and Adam Ickes, residing in Lowe, Sandusky county, Ohio, Michael Ickes, residing in Seneca County, Ohio Henry Ickes, Susan intermarried with Frederick Stiffler, Elizabeth intermarried with Christian Carn, Catharine intermarried with Isaac Horn, and Joseph Ickes, residing in Bedford County, Penn'a., two grand-children, daughters of Mary, now dead, who was intermarried with Joseph Garver, and Catharine intermaried with John McCreary, residing in Bedford County.

Notice, is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Wednesday the 5th day of January 1861, when and where all interested may attend, if they see proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Dec. 7th, 1860.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

☞A BOOK.☜

THAT EVERY

FARMER, MECHANIC, AND BUSINESS MAN WANTS!

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE TOWNSHIP & LOCAL LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

COMPILED FROM THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY BY

WILLIAM T. HAINES, ESQ.,

AND PUBLISHED BY

EDWARD F. JAMES, of West Chester, Pa.

This work contains over 400 pages of closely printed matter, and will be sold by subscription.

It teaches the duties of Justices of the Peace, with forms for the transaction of their business.

It teaches the duties of Constables with all the necessary forms appertaining to the office.

It contains the duties of the Supervisors of every County and Township in the State.

It contains the mode of procedure for the laying-out and opening of public and private roads, of vacating and altering roads, the building of bridges, &c.

It contains the Common School Law, with explanations, decisions and directions, together with forms for Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, Certificates, &c., &c. This department of the work was compiled at Harrisburg by Mr. Samuel P. Bates, Deputy Superintendent, and is alone worth the price of the volume to any one interested in Common Schools.

It contains the duties of Township Auditors.

It contains the laws relative to Dogs and Sheep.

It contains the duties of Assessors.

It contains the laws in relation to Strays, Mules and Swine.

It contains the laws relative to Fences and Fence Viewers.

It contains the laws relative to Game Hunting, Trout and Deer.

It contains the Election Laws, with all the necessary Forms.

It contains the Naturalization, Laws with all the necessary Forms for Application.

It contains a large number of Legal *Forms*, which are used in the every day transaction of business, such as Acknowledgments, Affidavits, Articles of Agreements and Contracts, Partnership, Apprentices, Assignments, Attestations, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Checks, Covenants, Deposition, Due Bills and Produce Notes, Landlord and Tenant, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Marriage, Mortgages, Receipts and Releases.

The work is bound in Law sheep, and will be sold to subscribers at $1.25 per copy, payable on delivery of the work. The work has passed the revision of many of the best Lawyers of the State and has received their unqualified approbation as a reliable hand book of reference upon all subjects upon which it treats. The whole is arranged in such a manner as to present a plain, concise and explicit statement of the duties of all Township Officers, as may be readily understood by any one. Bedford County will be thoroughly canvassed for the work and the support of the citizens is respectfully solicited.

HENRY C. REAMER is General Agent for Bedford County.

P. S. Good canvassers are wanted in all parts of this County for the above work, to whom a liberal compensation will be given. Applications which must be made at an early date, addressed to Mr. Reamer, will receive prompt attention.

Dec. 14th-4 t.

ELECTION.—

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail Road and Coal Company, will be held at the office of the company, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January, 1861, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve directors to serve for the ensuing year.

Philad'a. 258 South Third st., Dec. 14th, 1860.
J. P. AERTSEN, Secretary.

WHY NOT? WHY NOT?

Save your money,

By buying your goods of

OSTER & CARN,

Cheap side.

You'll find it the cheapest place in town.

They have just received another choice selection of new and choice Winter goods.

Their stock is large, and suited to the wants of the community. Call and see.

Dec. 14th, 1860.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT Of Kerosene Lamps and Shades, just received at
Oct. 2, 1860.
HARRY'S.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The subscriber will sell at public sale, at the house of Jas. S. Beckwith, in Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa., on

THURSDAY, the 3d day of JANUARY, next,

All the Real Estate which he purchased as the property of John, Thomas and Henry S. King, not heretofore sold by him, including the John McI nay tract, containing 206 acres, in Hopewell township.

—ALSO—

The Hannah Alberti tract, containing 371½ acres in said township.

—ALSO—

Part of the George F. Alberti tract and a part of the Maria Alberti tract in said tp.

—ALSO—

All those parts of the John Boyd, Wm. Davis, Isabella Davis, Wm. Piper, John Hardin, Ignatus Hardin and James Wilson tracts lying and being on the Morrison's Cove side of the mountain.

—ALSO—

The following Coal Lands in Broadtop township:

427 acres in the name of Mary Montgomery.
431 " " " John Montgomery.
71 " " " Mordecai Williams.

The above described lands will be sold in such parts as to suit purchasers. Drafts of the whole together with subdivisions, will be exhibited on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms to suit purchasers made known on day of sale.

Dec. 7, 1860.
JOHN CESSNA.

STRAY SHEEP.—

Came to the premises of the subscriber residing in Cumberland Valley tp., some time in September last, six head of sheep, two of them rams, one of them having a horn broken off; two of them having ear-marks, and the other two being without mark. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

Dec. 7th, '60.
SAMUEL M. BOOR.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

The Bedford County Teacher's Institute, will hold its annual session in Bedford, to commence, Wednesday, Dec. 26th, at one o'clock, P. M., and to continue three days. All live teachers will try, and all others should try to be present during the entire session. The hospitable citizens of Bedford will entertain so far as possible, all Teachers who may attend during the Institute.

Teachers coming in during the forenoon of the first day will call on me at Shuck's Store, where a committee will be in waiting to conduct them to the hospitable families by whom they will be entertained.

Directors will please urge their Teachers to attend the Institute.

Dec. 7, 1860.
GEO. SIGAFOOS, County Superintendent

GRANVILLE STOKES' GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM, ONE PRICE AND NO ABATEMENT.

NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.

GRANVILLE STOKES would return thanks to the public for their appreciation of his efforts to please, and their liberal patronage.

In order to keep up this kindly feeling, he has yielded to the solicitations of many of his friends and inaugurated a new system of Gifts with each Garment sold. To his choice selection of fine Fabrics, and made-up Clothing, he invites the scrutiny of the public, as well as to his new mode of doing business. Each article is warranted to be, in Fabric, Style and Make, equal to any gotten up in the City, and one price, (lower than the lowest,) marked on the Ticket.

Each article sold, or measured for, is accompanied by a Gift, varying in value from $1 to $100.

N. B.—None but the most skillful Designers, Cutters and Workmen employed; and satisfaction in Fit, Fashion, Fabric, Price and Gift, guaranteed at

GRANVILLE STOKES'
ONE PRICE GIFT CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
NO. 607 CHESTNUT STREET.
Nov. 18, '60.—6 ms.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL & SEMINARY, MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON,
Principals.

This institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, Nov. 5th, 1860. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station. Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school are:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

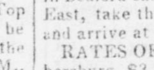
Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel. $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

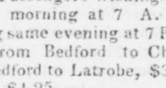
E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair co., Pa.
Oct. 12. 1860.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE BETWEEN CHAMBERSBURG & LATROBE, via BEDFORD.

A new and splendid line of Concord built Coaches, leaves Chambersburg daily (Sunday excepted) at 7 A. M., and arrives



in Bedford at 7 P. M, same day.



Leaves Bedford daily, (Sundays excepted) at 7 A. M., for Latrobe, making close connection with Mail train for Pittsburg and the West. Returning, leaves Latrobe daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the train from Pittsburg, at 9 30, A. M., and arrives in Bedford same evening. Passengers wishing to go East, take the coach next morning at 7 A. M., and arrive at Chambersburg same evening at 7 P. M.

RATES OF FARE:—From Bedford to Chambersburg, $3 50. From Bedford to Latrobe, $3 50. From Bedford to Pittsburg, $4.25.

The stock on this road cannot be surpassed by any in the State, and the drivers are careful, sober and accommodating. This is the cheapest, most expeditious and pleasant route passengers can take, going East or West. For further information apply to James Reamer, Chambersburg, John Hafer, Bedford, Chas. W. Fisher, Latrobe.

A. J. REESIDE, Contractor.

N. B. Passengers for Somerset and Johnstown, connect at Stoystown with J. A. Garman's Line of Mail Coaches, also, at Jenner X Roads with E. Kierman's mail line.

Sept. 7, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR, all colors at Dr Harry's

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article, at Dr. Harry's.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the million, at Dr. Harry's.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully.

Yours,
ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; say, he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Oct. 12, 1860.

NOTICE—

Is hereby given to the Military Board of Auditors of the First Brigade, 16th Division, P. M., that they are required to meet at the public house of Col. John Hafer, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday the 8th of January, 1861, for the purpose of adjusting the Military accounts of said Brigade, and also the collectors for 1860, of the different Boroughs and Townships of said Brigade, to meet said board at the same time and place, for the purpose of having exonerations and abatements made and allowed.

LEMUEL EVANS.
Nov. 23d. Brig. Gen. 1st B., 16th D., P. M.

CAUTION.—

I hereby caution all persons against taking a note, given by me to a man by the name of Fox, for fifty two dollars, dated Nov. 15th, 1860. The note was given on certain conditions, which as yet have not been complied with. I have been deceived, not having received value, and am determined not to pay said note unless compelled by law.

A. ZEMBOWER.
C. Valley, Dec. 7, '60.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Elias Hite, late of Cumberland Valley tp., dec'd., having been granted the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY HITE,
THOMAS FISHER
Adm'rs.
Nov. 23d.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the subscriber residing in St. Clair township, on the Estate of Archibald Findlay, late of Napier township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE BECKLEY,
Adm'r.
Nov. 23d.*

DR MOTT'S CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE PILLS of IRON.

AN APERIENT AND STOMACHIC PREPARATION of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon, by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest medical authorities, both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Innoxious in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites. Chlorosis, Liver Complaint, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fever, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of *General Debility*, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In *Nervous Affections* of all kinds, and for reason familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of Iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and over-heating; and gently regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In *Dyspepsia*, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases.

In unchecked *Diarrhœa*, even when advanced to Dystentery, confirmed, emaciating and apparently malignant, the effects have been equall decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate *Incipient Consumption*, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians, in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In *Scrofulous Tuberculosis*, this medicated iron has had far more the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine, without any of their well-known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative, in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In *Rheumatism*, both chronic and inflammatory, in the latter, however, more decidedly, it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In *Intermittent Fevers* it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West, will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered, in the whole history of medicine, which exerts such prompt happy and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address, on receipt of the price.

All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. Locke & Co., General Agents,
20 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
July 20th, '60.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.—

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operation, By Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of Editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in readily solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the Calculator is so simple, that any one who knows how to add, substract, multiply, or divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The calculator differs in this respect from all Arithmetics of the day, and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathemetical works is in the hands of the teacher in the school-room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick work, of Stone and Stone Work, of Grain and Grain Bins, of Coal and Coal Bins, of Wood, of Solids, of Liquids, of Circular, of Square, or Irregular Vessels, of Cisterns and Vats, of Roofing, of Plasterers', Painters', Glaziers', Pavers', Plumbers,' Paper Hangers', and Upholsters', Work. It treats of Currency and of Foreign and Domestic Exchange of the Decimal System, of Reduction and its extended application to Business, of Simple and compound Interest, and their entire application to Business transactions, with the laws and usages governing and regulating the same, together with numerous Commercial Forms—of Legal Tender, of Partial Payments on Notes, of Banking and Bank Discount of Equation of Payments and Partnership Accounts of Assessment of Taxes, of Weights and Measures, of Square and Cubic Measure, of the Square Root and its application to Business, of Surfaces, of Excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

☞Mailed (post paid) to any part of the United States upon receipt of the money. Price of a single Copy, in Cloth, 60 Cents, or two Copies for $1.00. Bound in Pocket-book form, Morocco, $1.06 per copy.

ADDRESS:
M. M. ROHRER,
Box 1911 Philadelphia P. O., Pa.
30, 1860.—6ms.

PHIL'A. ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. E. GOULD,
No. 632 Chestnut St., cor. of Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA.
PIANOS AND MELODEONS.
RAVEN, BACON & CO'S., NUNN'S & CLARK'S,
HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S. AND A. H. GALE & CO'S.



MASON & HAMLIN'S, AND PRINCE & CO'S. MELODEONS & HARMONIUMS.

Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Second-hand Pianos.
May 18, '60.—1 yr.

J. P. HUBER,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. SORVER,)
—WHOLESALE DEALER IN—
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
No 8 North Fifth St., above Market, Phil'a.

Also. Manufacturer and Importer of, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS.
May 18, 1860.—1 yr.

WILLIAM RAIGUEL, SAMUEL MOORE, WILLIAM G. SKILLMAN, JAMES M. WHITBY, EDWARD A. ADAMS, HENRY P. ATKINSON

RAIGUEL, MOORE & CO.,
LATE, RAIGUEL AND CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS,
Nos. 220 & 222 North Third St., above Race, West side, PHILADELPHIA.
May 18, '60.—1 yr.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL, awarded to C. MEYER for his two PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.



C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last fifteen years, more Medals than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms, No. 772 ARCH Street, below Eighth, South side, PHILADELPHIA.
May 18, 1860.—1yr.

JOHN O. JAMES, ISAAC WELSH, H. G. STERLING, WM. C. KENT, G. A. SMITH, H. D. WELSH, CHARLES SANTEE, SAMUEL WHITE, J. TOMLINSON.

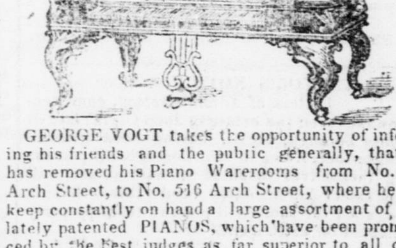
JAMES, KENT, SANTEE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
239 & 241 NORTH THIRD STREET,
ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA
May 18, '60.—1 yr.

LOOKING GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
OIL PAINTINGS,

The most extensive and elegant assortment at the very lowest rates.—Glasses in store of every description. Mahogany framed Glasses, for country sales. Print and Portrait frames, Window Cornices, Gilt Mouldings, etc. Estimates for furnishing Glasses to fill every space, by mail on application. Engravings for Grecian and Antique Paintings.—Catalogues gratis.

JAS. S. EARLE & SON,
816 Chestnut St., Phil'a.
May 18, '60.—1 yr.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOS.



GEORGE VOGT takes the opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Piano Warerooms from No. 628 Arch Street, to No. 516 Arch Street, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of this lately patented PIANOS, which have been pronounced by the best judges as far superior to all other Pianos in the sweetness and purity of their tone and construction, heretofore manufactured in the United States and England.

May 18, '60.—6 mo.

FALL TRADE NOTICE.

BUNN, RAIGUEL & CO.,
No. 137 North Third Street,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,

Invite the attention of Purchasers to their extensive Stock of Fancy Dry Goods, Silks, Embroideries, Cloths, Cassimeres &c.
May 18, '60.—

B. FRANK. JACKSON,
PRINTER AND STATIONER,
439 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
May 18, '66.—1 yr.

H. BANCROFT & CO.,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH
FANCY GOODS,
No. 330 Market Street, Philadelphia.
May 18, '60.—1 yr.

WINCHESTER & CO.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
—AND—
PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
No. 706 CHESTNUT Street,

Above Seventh, opposite the Washington House, Fine Shirts and Drawers made from measurement at a few days notice and in all cases Warranted to fit. Formula for measurement furnished on application by mail. LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.
May 18, '60.—1 yr.

MARTHA T. MARTIN, C. H. HAMRICK, J. A. L. MORREL, GEO. R. PEDDLE, S. R. MARTIN.

F. A. BAKER,
WITH
MARTINS, PEDDLE, HAMRICK & CO.
—IMPORTERS OF—
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND NOTIONS,
No. 30, North Fourth St., Phil.
May 18, '60.—1 yr.

THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATION AND ART OF TEACHING, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

BEDFORD HOTEL,
AND GENERAL STGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

D. BORDER,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

UNION HOTEL,—
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd., where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call.—He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 30, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the last will &c., of Henry Bender, late go South Woodberry township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby gives notice of all indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM HADERMAN,
Nov. 23d. Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration, cum testamento annexo, on the estate of John Clark, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, living in said Borough, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WM. A. B. CLARK,
Oct. 26, 1860, Adm'r

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
S. E. Cor. 11th & Market Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA

W. KANAGA, M. McVEY, } PROPRIETORS.

Feb. 3, 1860

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

Letters of Administration, upon the Estate of Ann Boor, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

MARTIN BOOR,
Nov. 2, 1860. Administrator.

NORTHERN LIGHT!!!
THE CHEAPEST!!!!

And best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil, perfectly pure, inodious and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at

H. C. REAMER'S
Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the last will and testament of Christian Blattenberger, late of St. Clair tp., dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said tp., notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them forthwith for settlement.

JACOB CROYLE,
Oct. 5, 1860. Executor.

CALL AND SEE!!
A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL!!!

Assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, of the latest styles, just received, and for sale cheap, at

H. C. REAMER'S
Nov. 16, 1860. Drug Store.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to examine and settle the exceptions filed to the confirmation of the account of Mahlon Smith, administrator of the Estate of James Smith, late of St. Clair Township, deceased, will attend to the duties of the appointment, at his office in Bedford Borough, on Monday the 17th day of December instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend.

JNO. P. REED,
Nov. 30, '60. Auditor

MACCARONI, CHEESE, CRACKERS, CRYstalized Fruit and Gum Candies for sale by
Nov20. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

DISSOLUTION
OF PARTNERSHIP.

The late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm of Reed & Minnich have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for settlement and collection; and all persons concerned desiring to save costs must call immediately and make settlement, as but little delay will be afforded.

JACOB REED

Will now continue the business on the CASH AND PRODUCE SYSTEM. He will do business on the SQUARE, so that he can sell goods at a CHEAPER RATE than ever; he does not wish to charge CASH and PROMPT customers with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore, Cash or Produce will govern his trade. He invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid NEW GOODS; they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits. Just opening and on hand

DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS,
CLOTHING, SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,

And all goods kept in a general store.

LADIES can here find all they want for dress o comfort.

GENTLEMEN need seek no further for their essentials.

Come and examine for yourselves, a ready welcome awaits you.

Nov. 9, 1860.

MORE NEW AND CHEAP GOODS
AT
A. B. CRAMER & CO'S.,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers to call and

EXAMINE THE PRICES,
EXAMINE THE PRICES.

Cash or prompt six month buyers may expect, and will be offered,

GREATER BARGAINS,
GREATER BARGAINS,

than ever offered before. All kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED,
COUNTRY PRODUCE WANTED.

Oct. 26, 1860.

OSTER & CARN

NEW WINTER GOODS,
AT THE CHEAP STORE
OF
OSTER & CARN,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Just received a handsome line of new a fashionable

DRESS GOODS,

Shawls, Prints, Ginghams, Sacking flannells in all colors, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinetts, Jeans, Ready-made Vests, Business and Over-Coats, Hosiery, Gloves, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Glass, China and Queensware, Groceries, Spices, &c., And everything NEW AND CHEAP.—Being determined to adhere to the system of "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS," we believe it will be to the interest of all to EXAMINE our Stock, before purchasing.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

OSTER & CARN

Oct. 26, '60.

SOMETHING NEW & USEFUL
CAN ALWAYS BE SEEN AT



HARTLEY'S.

Hartley has just received the finest assortment of Meat cutters and Stuffers ever brought to the county. He has a new article of cutter that excels all others, cheap and durable, also Butcher Knives by the hundred, Meat Saws, &c.,

PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL AND LAMPS

Brilliant, cheap and beautiful. Said to burn 2 hours for one cent, no smoke, no smell, no explosion, go to Hartley's and purchase before the prettiest are sold, and purchase a nice cheap light for the long winter nights.—Hartley also has

SPALDING'S LIQUID GLUE,

which should be in every house; it mends most everything.

HARDWARE BY THE TON,

Oil and Paints, of nearly every kind,
Iron, Nails and Glass,
Farm Implements and Machinery.
Satisfaction given to all reasonable persons.
Cash buyers wanted and favored.
Those who pay promptly and known to be reliable, may be credited 6 months.
Nov. 9, 1860.

EMPLOYMENT.—

The undersigned are desirous of securing the services of a few Young Men to engage in a Travelling Agency, upon a salary of

FORTY DOLLARS PER MONTH,

and all expenses paid. This is an opportunity seldom offered, and those who merit the approbation of the Subscribers, by strict attention to business, can rely upon constant employment for a term of years. For further particulars address

CONANT & DRAKE,
31 Main St., Atkinson Depot, N. H.
Nov. 23d.3m

FOR SALE OR TRADE!

25 Tons of Plaster.
3 New Two horse wagons.
1 New set of Double Harness.

The highest market price paid for wheat, rye corn, oats, and buckwheat.

Poor House Mill, Bedford, Nov. 16. } JOHN NELSON.

NO EXCUSE—

For reasons satisfactory to myself, I respectfully request all persons having accounts on my Books of 6 months standing to call and settle the same either by cash or note.—Persons having no money can have no excuse for neglecting to give their notes. And all neglecting ao make settlement—will have their accounts left the Squire's.

Nov. 9 '60. WM. HARTLEY.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the last will, &c., of Jacob Teeter, late of South Woodberry tp., dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted, to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ALEXANDER HOLSINGER,
Nov. 23d. Executor.

A LOT OF PURE MAPLE SUGAR, FOR SALE by
July20,'60. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD!

Arrangements have been effected between the PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO. and HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP R. R. CO., by which Freights are transported at the following low rates; From Hopewell to Philadelphia, Flour, 62½ cents per barrel. Grain, 31 cents per 100 lbs. Merchandize Westward, From Philadelphia to Hopewell, per 100 lbs., 1st Class, 75 cents. 2d class, 60 cts. 3d class 50 cents. 4th class, 35 cents. Salt and Plaster, 30 cents.

Freights Westward are received at the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 13th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, and forwarded daily.

Freights Eastward are received at the Hopewell station of Broadtop R. R., and forwarded daily.

S. B. KINGSTON, JR.,
Freight agent, Pen'na. R.R. Co., Phil'a.

S. S. FLUCK,
Freight Agent, H. & B. T. R. R., Hopewell Station.

Riddlesburg Coal, Fine and Lump, always on hand and for sale.

S. S. FLUCK.

Sept. 7, 1860.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford,
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, " "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.

FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Aschom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted qual to the best Eastern make. Machinery of all inds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASCHOM.

Nov. 11, 1859

EVERY DAY
BRINGS SOMETHING NEW!

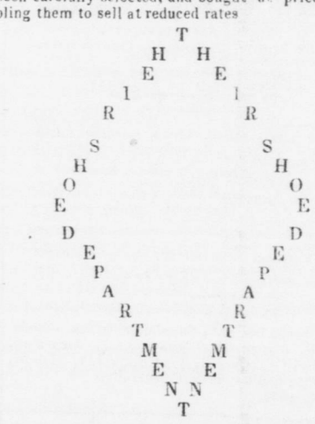
ANOTHER NEW FIRM!

AND MORE NEW GOODS
FERGUSON & LINE,

At the former stand of Ferguson & Manspeaker are now ready to wait on old customers as well a new: They expect to sell very low for cash and produce, or to those who will "foot up" every six months. Their

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE

and all other goods usually kept in stores, have been carefully selected, and bought at prices enabling them to sell at reduced rates



Contains every variety of Shoes and Boots, for Men, Women and Children.

They invite a fair share of patronage from their friends and the public, and particularly solicit the trade of their country friends, expecting to deal fairly with them and all others, at ONE PRICE for everybody.

Sept. 7, 1860.

NEW GOODS,

JUST ARRIVED AT

MRS. S. E POTTS',

A large assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,
FALL & WINTER GOODS,

FANCY DRESS GOODS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS

of all kinds, handsome winter silks, French merinoes, all wool delaines,

BONNETS & RIBBONS,
BONNETS & RIBBONS

Flowers, Ruches, bonnet velvets—new style, handome cloaks,

FUR CAPES,
FUR CAPES,

Also, a large assortment of victorines and muffs.

Nov. 2,'60.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

The subscriber will sell at public sale by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, on Thursday the 20th day of December, 1860, on the premises, a lot of one acre of ground, the late residence of Henry Bender, deceased, having thereon erected a good Log Frame House, Stable, and Cooper Shop; a well of excelient water at the door, situated in South Woodberry, tp., Bedford co., adjoining land of Dr. Birch and Daniel Lingenfelter; this is a very desirable property, situated in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to churches and schools. At the same time will be sold the personal property, including a lot of cooper tools, and stock, Household furniture, &c. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A. M., when terms of sale will be made known.

ADAM HADERMAN,
Nov. 23d. Executor.

BEDFORD MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

FOUR AND SIX HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other County in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine, with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working, this machine has no superior any where. THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind. Two and three Horse Tumbling Shaft Power Machines, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers, single and double shovel Ploughs, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows and Wheelbarrows, made to order.

All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my machines, made at the Foundry of Shires & Jordan, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. Blacksmithing done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of over twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
June 8, 1860.—6m. Machinist.

FOR SALE,
OR TRADE,

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation. For particulars inquire of David Daniel, in possession, or George Cleugh, at Spang's

—ALSO—

A Grist-mill property in Harman's Bottom, now owned oy Lewis N. Fyan. The mill is a large frame with two overshot whells and four run of stone; in good order, and in a good settlement, with a sufficient supply of water. The farm contains nearly 400 acres; about 100 aliuvial soil, and cleared; and the balance well timbered. The improvements are a large brick house, tenant house, miller's house, barn, distillery, &c. The farm can be divided without disadvantage. Terms reasonable.

—ALSO—

A tract of land in St. Clair tp., containing 93 acres, or thereabouts, about 55 acres cleared, with a two story log dwelling house, tenant-house and two log stables thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Keefe, Jacob Semler and others; formerly the property of George Kimberlin.

—ALSO—

a Farm of 166 acres, about 100 cleared, with Double Log House, New Bank Barn, and two good orchards thereon, lying on the Juniata River, two miles from Stonerstown, and half a mile from the rail road. This farm is composed of a good quality of river bottom land, 30 or 40 acres of which can be put into good meadow. The whole is now in a good state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A farm of 118 acres of limestone land in Liberty Township near Stonerstown, known as the "John Stoler property," adjoining lands of 'Squire Kensinger, Stoler and others. The improvements are a Log House, Log Barn &c. There is good water on the premises, also an orchard of good fruit.

—ALSO—

A new two-story Rough-cast House and two lots of ground in Broadtop city.

—ALSO—

160 acres of the best quality of land in Harrisoe county, Iowa, near the Missouri, and close to the county seat.

—ALSO—

A Lot of ground in Omaha city, Nebraska.

—ALSO—

100 acres of land, in Southampton Township, Bedford county, lately owned by Wm. Lashley.

TERMS to suit buyers.

O. E. SHANNON,
Jan 27, 1860 Bedford, Pa

MANHOOD.
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope,

On the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, Impotency and Mental and Physical Incapacity

BY ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous applications of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful trestment, as adopted by the celebrated author fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 first Avenue, New York Post Box 4586.

Jan. 2,1860.

CONFECTIONARY
AND GROCERY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17,'59.—1y.

BEDFORD COUNTY MAP.

I Will make a directory map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to justify me in the enterprise.

The map will be large and well finished and will show the location of all the public roads streams, boundary lines, towns, villages, Hotels, Churches, School Houses, Post Offices, stores, grist mills, saw mills &c., &c., and will contain the names of all the property holders, and show the business that almost each one is engaged in. I will put on the same sheet maps of all the towns and large villages, also tables and statistics of the County and (if taken in time) the census of 1860. Pains will be taken to make it as reliable as any Map in the State.

July 1,'59. EDW'D. L. WALKER.

DRUGS AND BOOKS!
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

(*At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C Reamer.*)



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnish tine, Window Glass, Glassware



received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

Iron City College

CHEAPEST! BEST!! LARGEST!!!

$35.00

Pays for Tuition in Single and Double Entry Book Keeping, Commercial Arithmetic and Lectures.

BOARD 8 WEEKS $20, *STATIONARY* $7.
ENTIRE EXPENSES $62.

Usual time from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed competent to manage the books of any business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

First Premiums for Best Business Writing for 1856, received at Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Ohio State Fairs. Also, at the principal Fairs of the Union for the past four years.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circulars, Specimens and Embellished Views of the College, inclose five letter stamps to

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Jan 13, 1860.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE

REV. JOHN LYON,
T. LYTTLETON LYON, A. M., } PRINCIPALS.

THE Summer session of this institution will open on Friday, the 4th day of May 1860.

It is the design of the Principals, to make this Academy, in all respects, a first class Institution, for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes, and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community, and a strict discipline will be enforced.

A few boys, (the number is limited to ten,) will be received into the family of the Principals, as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location for such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting at the Springs, can be near their children during the summer.

It is desirable that pupils should enter at the commencement of the session, and no pupil will be received for less than one quarter.

TERMS. $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, light, and Tuition in all the branches.
Terms for day scholars:
Per Quarter. $6.—English Branches.
$7.50, Classical do &c.

June 10,'59.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagboxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLER, and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK,

Will attend patiently and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted. Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

HON. JOE MANN, Bedford, Pa.
" JOHN CESSNA, " "
JOHN MOWER, " "
R. FORWARD, Somerset, "
RUNN, RAIGUEL & Co., Phil "
J. WATT & Co., Pittsbur "
J. W. CURLEY, & Co., "

CESSNA & SHANNON—

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

JOHN P. REED—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1859.

O. H. GAITHER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt street, two doors east of the Gazette office. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him. [Nov. 4, '59.]

JOHN BORDER—

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN—

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

WOULD hereby notifiy the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.—tf.

MANN & SPANG—

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN
Aug. 1, 1859. G. H. SPANG.

J. W. LINGENFELTER—

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

☞Office three doors North of the "Inquirer" Office.

DR. B. F. HARRY—

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hoffius.

Aug. 1, 1859.

DR. F. C. REAMER—

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Aug. 1, 1859.

TWO BUILDERS.—

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths.—Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford county, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

American Life Insurance & Trust Co.
CAPITAL Stock, $300,000.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, WALNUT STREET,
S. E. CORNER OF FOURTH, PHILADELPHIA.

LIFE insurance at the usual mutual rates, at about 20 per cent less, or at total abstinence rates, at the lowest in the world.

J. C. SIMS, Secretary. A. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN J. SCHELL, Agent.
Jan. 27, 1860. Bedford, Pa.

H. L. GODBOLD,
TUNER & REPAIRER

of Pianos, Melodeons &c., has made arrangements to visit this place regularly at stated periods. The next visit will be in October. Yearly contracts made. Price for tuning $2.00. First class pianos for sale. Orders to be left at the "Gazette" office. H. L. G. has permission to refer to the following persons for whom he has tuned:

Hon. A. King, Hon. S. L. Russell, John Mower, Esq., O. E. Shannon, Esq., Dr. W. H. Watson, S. Barnes, Mrs. Freytet.

June 29,'60.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE.

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Centrla R. R. in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 7 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rantual Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never failing pond of water. The city of Urbana contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing country in the State.

Address, F. C. REAMER,
Bedford, Pa.

TO MILL OWNERS!—

S. D. BROAD has made Schellsburg his permanent residence, and is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Mill Wright line, on the most approved and durable plans, and reasonable terms.

He has on hand the most improved Smut and Screening Machines, Mill Brushes, Anchor Bolting Cloths, both new and old, at city prices. Mill Bars can be procured from him and shipped to any point.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, Bedford Co., March 4, 1859.

OSWEGO CORN STARCH, the best article, Dr. Harry's.

ESSENCE OF COFFEE, at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 14th, 1860.]